W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS. S. P. HANSOOM, EDITOR.

ONDAY MORNING COMMISSIONE IN 1866 INFIDELITY TO THE AMERICAN CHARACTER AND PEOPLE PRO-MULGATED IN THE RECON-STRUCTION REPORT.

EDMOND BURKS, in his great Parlies effort upon the injustice of taxing America without giving her representation, said of the body of which he was a member, "that Parliament is every day and everywhere losing that reverential affection which so endearing ne of authority ought ever to carry with it; saying 'you are obeyed solely from respect to the bayonets,' and that this House, the ground and pillar of freedom, is itself held up only by the treacherous under-pinning and clumay buttresses of arbitrary power." In reading the party manifesto of the committee of reconstruction, of which fifty thousand copies are to be published at the national expense, to propagate its pas-sionate and prejudiced appeals and its undemocratic and anti-republican doctrines, the picture of the English Parliament in 1774 ms lamentably applicable to the Ameri-series in 1866. By the confessions of the ort alluded to, it is evident that the dominant party in Congress relies no longer upon principle, but expects to hold government ise of power.

In giving its opinion "No. 5" why the States lately disaffected should not be repre-sented, though loyal and acceptable persons should present themselves, the report says virtually to permit representation from the this time is to put "the national. treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and its arsenals, its whole civil adm tration, its credit, its pensioners, the widows ans of those who perished in war, the public honor, peace and safety" into "the keeping of our recent enemies without delay. and without imposing such conditions as, in the opinion of Congress, the security of the and its institutions demand." Stripped of its verbiage and nonsense, this means that in the opinion of the chairman of the reconstruction committee and his co-lapolitical party now in power is a minority of this country; that, were all the fixed citizens of this Republic who obey its laws to be allowed the freeman's privilege of the ballot, they would be voted down: that the public sentiment of America is st them, and their sole chance of continued authority—their lease of government —depends upon the denial to eleven States original and constitutional rights an ivation of suffrage from eight millions of people. We read such admissions of weakness on the part of the representa-tives of the noble Union party with mingled feelings of contempt and shame—contempt that in a free Republic men are willing to hold and ask to be continued in power at the expense of fundamental principles and the sacrifice of the representative rights of one third of the nation, and shame that an American Congress beralds to the world the brazes slander that the sympathies and the support of this people are to be given to those who fought against, instead of those who fought for, the honor of our name and the unity of

We repudiate the fallacy that the destiny of the American people is to be limited by the fate or chances of any party, or that any phase of American politics is to measur the greatness or control for all time the operation and true meaning of American institutions and government. When a party falls or rises in this country we believe that aome great purpose is accomplished thereby, and the will of the people, their settled judgment, their deliberate action is of more significance and worth than the tenure or enacity of any party life. If the party now in power ever suffers defeat it will be because erves it, and has failed to govern according to the popular idea of justice or the American idea of right. It is therefore with eling skin to horror that we witness such hold scepticism of the virtues, such infidelity ord of our fellow-countrymen which "No. 6" of the reconstruction report conspeak as we feel of men in high stations who so belie and belittle those who elected them stances the national Treasury, the army of the nation, its forts and arsenals, are to be surrendered to our late enemies. The head of the finances of this country, and the whole civil list under him are men of undisputed loyalty, who never had an impulse or emotion afriendly to the Government. Will the committee on reconstruction tell us how the admission of loyal men from the South is to take the Treasury out of the hands of Secre-tary McCullocu and give it to a recent traitor? The head of our armies is General GRANT: the head of the navy, FARRAGUT. From these peerless patriots, down to the most insignificant subaltern and ensign in either branch of the service, there is no man but wears the colors of the nation on his body, and carries the love of the nation in his heart. Our forts and arsenals are garrisoned and defended by men who have shown their fidelity and courage ed and defended by to the Republic by risking life in the most heroic service. And we maintain that it is an insult to every soldier and sailor who now stands pader the flag, to say that recent ene mies are ever to take possession of "the army, the navy, the forts, and the arsenals." The loyal States number twenty-five, the lately disloyal, eleven. The whole adminisforce of the country is in loyal hands. The Supreme Court is almost exclusively of northern and loyal antecedents and birth. The majority in the lower branch of Con-The majority in the lower branch of cone; gress, as to party divisions, is four to one; while the number of representatives from the loyal, as compared with the late disloyal mr. Humphrey studied as and started in practice.

The majority in the lower branch of cone; born at Fairfield, Cone, in 1811, and graduated at Amberty College in 1831. His father, the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, was a distinguished clergyman. Mr. Humphrey studied as and started in practice. States, is largely in preponderance. The Senate is fixed in its political capacity for years. No political revolution or revulsion can elter the character of that body for some 1864. He was a Republican, and a hard-working Research the senate of the character of the character of the senate of the character of the senate of the character of the senate ngth of time. We say then that it is an Representative, leaving his mark rather in com-famous and unsustained falsehood, that mittes work than in speech making.

late their oaths and betray their trusts; and we are not willing to entertain that idea, even of the members of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The population of the loyal section of the nation is rising twenty millions; that of the section in insurgency is computed at eight millions. The governments of twenty-three States are in the control of the men who elected Abraham Lincoln President and Andraw Jonsson Vice President of the United States. They are an intelligent and patriotic people. Their political education has been received from the councils of Wass existings of Hantiton, Jay and Mapuson Reverence for popular constitutional government is a part of their nature. Love of country and devotion to America is a part of their life. They have buried three hundred thousand of their children, and pourse out their tribute as water to preserve their inheritance. It is of this people whose comprebension of the value of free institution and of the priceless worth of government led them to put into the trembling and uncertai scales of war life, property, and the endearing ties of kinship that the committee on re ties of kinship that toe commonted impostruction dares, with an unwonted impostruction dares, with an unwonted impostruction dares, with an unwonted impostruction dares, with a post of the common dares of t public honor, peace, and safety "to pass from their hands," to the keeping of recent enemics Such a gross libel on American character, this vile imputation upon American intelli-gence, this wholesale infidelity to the virtue and patriotism of a people who have startled the world with the generosity of their con tributions, the xastness of their sacrifices, the gallantry of their heroic legions, and the lofty quality of their manhood and faith, will be met with an outburst of scornful indigna tion, causing the rebuke of an outraged peo tion, causing the rebuke of an outraged peo-ple to be as universal and emphatic as the insults to them was undesserved and detest-able. We shall live to see the day when this imperious State paper, with its bolts forged in party heat, and hurled in party malice at the impregnable policy of President Joux-sos, will be remembered mainly for the ignominy of its origin and the impotence of its execution, for history will record it as a political attempt on the part of men by some "miserable tale of the day to meanly sneak out of difficulties into which they had

DEATH OF COL W. W. SELTAY

proudly strutted."

Yesterday the flag on the City Hall was displayed at half-mast for the death of Wit-WINSTONE SEATON, who departed this life at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, at his residence, in this city, after having suffered many months from eancer upon the face. He was born in King William county, Jantary, 1785, and was consequently in his 82d year. He served an apprenticeship in the office of the Virginia Patriot, of Richmond. published by Accestise Davis, a conten published by Accounts of the Enquirer, porary of Thomas Rivens, of the Enquirer. He afterwards published a paper in North Carolina, and was for a time in the office of he Raleigh Register, edited by Joseph Galles, senior, whose daughter he married He then removed to Washington and became associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gales, in the publication of the National Intelli encer in 1812.

on enjoyed the society and friendship of our most eminent statesmen, and for a number of years be presided over the affairs of the orporation, as its Mayor, with great success

and acceptability.

Colonel Sharon was a gentleman of most affable and courtly manners, possessing much tact and ability as a journalist, and rare conversational powers. As a presiding officer at social festivals he never failed to charm his company by the mingled dignity and humor and easy politeness with which he entertained them.

The old residents, who feel a natural pride

n the growth of the capital, will remember with gratitude the unceasing efforts of Mr. SEATON for the welfare of the city during a half century, and will mourn his death sin

Navor Wattack has superconed the City Councils to meet this morning, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the funeral, which is appointed to take place this afternoon, at half-past four o'clock

Mr. McPunnas, Clerk of the House of Representatives, makes public the following dispatch from Mr. Lincoln, sent to General Whitzel in

April of last year:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TRINGRAPS,
Washington, D. G., Arain, R. 1983.

Sinfor General Weiterl, Medianon Propints.
I have just seen Judge Campbell's latter to you of the 7th. He secures, a appears to me, that I have easiled the insurgent Legislature of Virginars toge her, as the rightful Legislature of Virginars toge her, as the rightful Legislature of Virginars as a Legislature, but as "the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virgina in support of the rebellion." I did this on purpose to estelled the assumption that I was recognizing them as a rightful body. I dealt with them as men having power de facte to do a specific thing, to wit: "To withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the General Government," for which, in the paper handed by Judge Campbiel, I promised a specific equivalent, to wit: A remission to the people of the State, accept in certain cases, of the conflication of their property. I meant this, and no more. Inamuch, however, as Judge Campbell misconstrues this, and is still processing for an armistice southers to the explicit statement of the paper I gave him, and particularly as Gen. Grant has since septured the Virginia troops, so that giving a consideration for these withdrawn is no longer applicable, let my letter to you and the paper to Judge Campbell both be withdrawn or counterwanded, and he be notified of it. De not allow them after return to their homes.

A. Lisz-Lis. them to assemble; but if any have come allow them ale return to their homes. A. Lisc. 13.

Knights Templar assemble to-day at 3 o'clock, at their asylum, to attend the foreral of their late frater, Sir W. W. Szavoz, who was a charter men ber of Washington Commandery.

Two Hon, James Humphrey, member of Congress from Brooklyn, died in that city last Friday night, at I o'clook. Mr. Humphrey was

somers, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, are to be "turned over May last. Four cases of choiers in that city since posts contributes a powerful lyric to that paper May last. Four cases were reported Friday, one of upon "Cholers." We have room only for the men who are now in position intend to vice some egidenic are entertained.

THE GREAT AIR LINE BAILROAD CASE TWO MILLIONS INVOLVED Hon, Robert J. Walker Engaged as Counsel.

Mr. Walker's Position on Politics in America and Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. Hen. Robert J. Walken is here, engage n the great air-line railroad case between New York and the West, which is to be argued at Wilksbarre on Tuesday, and which involves interests of over two million dollars The decision of the Pennsylvania Courts will be final

Mr. WALKER is clear on the subject of pol itics. He is gratified that the House so gracefully yielded to the more reasonable plan of the Senate on reconstruction, and thinks the people can be trusted with the proposed constitutional amendment provided it is sub-mitted without the conditions in the bill which the House proposes to pass, but which he thinks the watchfulness of Tux Passinger would probably not permit to become a law with his sanction.

I am glad to know that Mr. WALKER is in favor of the REPUBLICAN'S plan of qualified suffrage in the District. His great experience in this country and Europe satisfies him that intelligence is the true basis of suffrage, especially in a free country.

I am glad to be able to assert that Mr. WALKER declares himself with the Italians and Germans, who sympathized with us in our late trial with treason as against the conralisation of monarchical tyranny.

CAN A MEMBER OF CONCRESS RE-CEIVE PAY FOR DISCRANGING THE DUTIES OF ANOTHER OFFICET This question, which is one of the principle pulnts in the Fry-Conding controversy, was some-what slaborately reviewed a short time since in the National Intelligence, and copious citations were underfrom loyal authorities relating thereto. It struck us, however, at the time we read the article in the Intelligence, that it assumed more than struck us, however, at the time we read the article in the Intelligencer, that it assumed more than could be proven, for to our mind it is clear that Mr. Conning that a right to receive, as the Secretary of War had a right to tender, payment for the discharge of his duties as Judge Advouate. Mr. Conning term as Representative in the present Congress began on the 4th of March, 1865. A mouth or more after that data Secretary Starron appointed Mr. Conning and Mr. Conning and Advouate of a court-martial erdered to assumble a musewher in the court-martial erdered to assumble a musewher in the art-martial ordered to assemble somewhere in the State of New York. Mr. Congline accepted the appointment, discharged the duties, and in the following autumn was paid, besides his expenses, three thousand dollars for his services. It seems to ne right to pay him, and right for him to accept it; but here arises a point of no small embarrassment to Mr. Congerno, for it is not denied that he came to Mr. Conkillon, for it is not desired that he came right on to Congress and drew the whole amount of his Congressional pay dathing back to March 4, 1865, and covering the precise time he was acting as Judge Advocate, for which he was rewarded with more than Congressional pay, from the Treasury of the United States. The point, then, is not that Mr. Conkillon was wrong in taking pay a Judge Advocate, but that, having taken it, he was record in faking pay as a member of Congress for erong in taking pay as a member of Congress for the same period. He had his choice and might

have residence take both
There are numerous precedents presteely covering the point. To go no further back than the last
Congress, Gen. Sourace and Gen. Garrian contioued to hold their commissions as major generals
and to draw their pay as such up to the assembling
that neither of them took pay as Repof Congress, but neither of them took pay as Representatives dating back over the period when they were paid as generals. Still more marked is the proceedent furnished by the cases of Prig. Scen. East LOAN and GREEN CLAY SNITH. These gentlemen. having drawn pay in their military capacity after March 4, took their full pay as R-presentatives just as Mr. Conkling has done, and the House inisted on their returning the pay as members thus and cheerfully, and there was no pretence that they had done anything also the new pretence that they had done anything electhen commit an error Their conduct was in the highest degree honorable and oreditable. In view of these facts and fresh proce-dents we have wondered at Mr. Commits o's having refunding the Congressional pay for the period be-tween March 4 and the date terminating his duties as Judge Advocate; nor can the House of Repreallow him to retain it without the grave tives allow him to retain it without the gravest most glaring incommence and violation of Should this be done a necessary apparquance could be that Game Schunger and Gamerers and perhaps others, would be entitled to the amounts they declined to take in 1863, and that Gens. SERTE and Loan would have to be paid back the amount which the House required them to refund in 1864. It does not avail to say that these four gentle-men held "offices," and that Mr. Congress did not; that is a merely technical distinction, and cannot have weight in a high court of equity like the House of Representatives. De maintains non carsal lex---"The law won't split hairs about trifles." Whether Mr. Congure held as office or not, no Whether Mr. Covertre held an office or not, no one disputes that he "discharged the duties of an office," and that is she precise language of the law prohibiting double pay. Still tess is there any discount of the law prohibiting double pay. Still tess is there any discount of the law prohibiting double pay. Still tess is there any discount of the law prohibiting double pay. pute that Mr. Conkarns has received double pay from the United States Treasury for the same time, and we repeat our convision that a mas of his standing cannot ineits on retaining the money after the mistake in receiving it is pointed out. If he pays it back the charge against him may be simply that of a venial error, if he tries to retain it the

A conrespondent informs the London Times that in Switzerland the telegraph is the property of the state, an office is established in al-most every village, and the charge is uniform—one frame for twenty-five words, irrespective of dis-tance. The dispatches are printed, and the estab-lishment yields a large twennes to government. The writer advocates a similar system in England, shere the need for it is much greater than in Switzerland, and where the profit would be seemous. At present messages are hadly mut at dear raise, whole districts are without telegraphs, and the state gains nothing.

HAMBERGER, the rival of Herrman and Aleller in Wisardcraft, has kindly consented, while here on business to give some of his magical ex hibitions for the benefit of the National Orphans' Home Fund, on Monday, Wednasday and Friday avenings. He will introduce novelties such aven-ing. On Saturday afternoon he will give an subisition for the ladies and shildren, upon which occasion children will be admitted at ten sents.

her b, 1772, and at the age of swemteen set of sick his way in the world abone. He cross Alleghany mountains on feet, and settled a sets, Ohio. There he seems a larges, and age of twenty fre he was a member of th the age of twenty five he was a member of the Legislature of that young and growing fiste. In that capacity he originated the bill which was the first blow to the compiracy of Almos Form. For his services is this matter, it would many, Mr. Jurranson immediately appointed him Marphal of the District of Ohio, and in that office be centified our or years, until he volunteered to repail indian aggressions on the frontier, when he because, by election, coloned of the third regiment Ohio volunteers.

Reaching Detroit by a fatiguing and fifficult murch, he arged the immediate invasion of Canada, and was the first to act upon his own suggestion, lighting and winning the first bettie, that of Toronto. Absent from his neminands at the surrender of Dairoit, he was included in the capitulation, Proceeding to Washington to report the result of the campaign and the came of the dianates, he was forthwith appointed a solvest in the regular service, and shortly after promoted to the position of brigative gameral. He also received the compliance of a cessimission as major general of Ohio valuations. Upon being released from parole, he became an order on the staff of Ges. Hammon, and distinguished himself at the patitle of the Thames. became an cist on the staff of Gen. Hannison, and distinguished himself of the battle of the Thames. In October, 1818, he was appointed by Mr. Mansow Governor of the Territory of Mishigan. He continued is held that position usual called by President Jackson, in July, 1831, to the Cabbret President Jackson, in July, 1831, to the Cabbret as Secretary of War. In 1886 he was transferred to the place of Minister to France, in which position he won considerable applause by his vigorous replies in Gaskymans's Messenger to the statech of the Dritish press on the claims of the United States in the matter of the northeastern boundary question.

question.

Disapproving the course of Mr. Wassens, Mr.

Trans Secretary of State, in assenting to the
Ashburton treaty is 1842, he resigned. His strong
effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the
Presidency, in 1844 proving unavailing, he again
entered the public service in January of the sucneeding year, as Senator from Michigan. Then he
was known as a straight and was known as a straight party man, never Sinch-ing from any duty to which the aristocratic mas-ters of that organization choice to assign him. His service was rewarded in 1868 by the compliment of

a Presidential nomination.

General Cars suffered the martification of defeat;
General Taylon was elected, and the Whig party because in its term subservient to starrery, and encrificed its life in its abominable deviation. He had resigned his Senatorably upon accepting the Presidential semination, and immediately upon his edjection by the castion, his State again kindly took him up and administered such consulation as

tary or State under Mr. Beccanam in 1857; and it is but fair to any that the public had more such dense in him than in any other of that unfortunate functionary's aframers. And the result proved that this lingering couldence was not wholly undeserved, for when the President undertook to negotiate with confessed traitors, the old soldier of 1812, unable longer to endure an association which could nava; longer to enture an association which could neval a new been a pleasant one, on the 12th of December 1860, resigned his place and retired to private life. He has passed his remaining days in peaceful quiet. His voice has been raised and his pure opened in behalf of the patriot cause, and he lived o rejoice in the complete viodication of the

Pen, Pencil, and Scissors. Is New York, on Saturday, gold we oted at 1581a158).

GES. HALLECK has started North on Tax mother of Senator Sumper died

loston, Saturday, aged eighty-one years. HEAD-CENTRE STRIMENS and the Fenis resident Roberts are at the Metropolitan Ho Four steamers from New York for Europ Saturday took out \$2,087,000 in gold.

Tun New York Excise Board has received WALTER B. WATSON has been

be hung on August 1st for the murder of Capt. lenter, at Newport, Ky.

NEARLY all the Russian telegraph flect

have gone north. Reports from officers in field are lighly encouraging. MORTIMER GIBBONY, one of the murder ims, was hung at Parkersburg, West

irginia, Friday. The Masonic Temple, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, Glaciment, was dam-aged by fire yesterday to the extent of \$15,000. It

THE Commissioners for the erection of new Capitol at Albany, N. Y., are actively engaged in the preliminary part of the work assigned them. The call for plans will be issued soon.

PIRROR, late United States consul at Mat amorss, has purchased of the Liberals four thon-tand horses and mules, and has sent them to Mis-touri. It is charged that they were stolen from neighboring Mexicans. His profit is \$100,000 in

is responsible for the following: "We have on exhibition at this office the greatest matural curiority

of Mr Bergh, of New York, the friend of live and nuals. A lady purchased a pair of live chickens of a white boy, and when she was about to take them away a little colored boy took hold of their feet foully and said "Good bys, olitek'ns." On being interrogated the white boy said the negro had reared and fed the fewir on his father's farm.

THE Italian ship Napoleon Canavero, which iled from Magao to Callao on the 8th of March, with six hundred coolies on heard, was burned on the second six out. This bear mouth, at 373 Pennsylvania avenue, he when record six out. and all on board are supposed to have perished. The coolies revolted early in the day, and when ordered to surrender, three second six of the se

THE DEPARTMENTS.

No. 75, dated May 22, 1862.

1. General Order No. 75 authorizes the payment of one third addition to the regular pay of all Nazy officers, whatber supplyed or not, with the acceptions named in the order.

2. The benefits of the order extend to officers on

remoy:
"Packages containing cancelled noise, bonds or other obligations of the Government for transpersion by present of the Treasury Pupitaness, in addition to the preseding directions, must be plainly marked on the outside wanpper by parties sending such packages, "cancelled obligations." This is required because the price of transportation of cancelled obligations is less than the price of those not cancelled."

But one National Bank was organized last week. There are now 1,652 in operation, with an aggre-There are now 1,655 in operation, with an aggre-gate authorised capital of \$415,946,477. The total circulation issued to these institutions is \$350. 263,590, of which \$1,356,215 was issued by the Compired of the Currency fast week. The total amount of securities held by the Government for the circulation of National Banks is now \$326. 101, 350, and for Government deposits, \$37,005,000. The securities of the First National Bank of Cincinnal were last week increased from \$700,000 to \$1,500,000.

Pauds in the Treasury.

Practional Currency
Fractional currency to the amount of \$316,500
was prioted last week by the Printing Division of
the Treesury Department. During the same period
\$134 000 was shipped, of which \$100,000 was forwarded to the Saulstant Treesurer at New York,
\$30,000 to St. Limit, and the remainder to different
National Back. National Banks.

Tyennery Dishursame Treasury District Treasury Department lair week, on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, were as follows: War, \$51,225; Navy, \$602,384; Interior, \$278,911.

Appointment of a Consult to New York.
The State Department has received official information of the appointment of Mr. J. P. Wissmann, by the Senate of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, as acting commit at New York city.

Change of Hours Treasury Department. The secutary of the Treasury on Saturday lest seued as order closing his department at 3 p. m. antifurber seders.

PORRIGH CONTRIBUTION FOR THE PREEDURY. The Birmingham (England) ameniation for the re-lief of the destitute freedoms of the United States which has liberally contributed towards the relies of this class. on Saturday last farmacded to the Sac relary of War \$500, which the society desires to be appropriated to the use of the suffering colored people of the South.

TREASORY APPOINTMENTS ... Nearly two hundred applications for cierical appointments were last week received by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sarta Arna's Progressiance of the countrymon is long and ele-quent. He treats his early donnection with the in-tervaning powers quite coulty, and says that he is rather glad that Gan. Bearine expelled him from some had compromises and is opposed his eyes to the de-signs of the invaders. He makes the following fra-termal appeal:

"Jurags is a good patriot and Ortega is a worthy con of Mastice. Why are they not united! Why

souri. It is charged that they were stolen from neighboring Mexicans. His profit is \$100,000 in gold.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION has been received that the King of Prassia, under date of May 20th, has decreed that, in the event of war, marchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostic. We have they not united? Why summer than the king of Prassia, under date of May 20th, has decreed that, in the event of war, marchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostic states shall not be subjected to capture and confectation by his ship-of-war so long as reciprosity be practised by the hostile fitates.

Mexican advices state that the American colonists advise the people to stay at home. The Liberale have been more active since it has been colonists advise the people to stay at home. The Liberale have been more active since it has been been more active since it has been more active since it has been been done to their seament hown that the Franch would withdraw. Maximilian has entared into a new concordal with the Holy See, and has to repeal the civil marriage act and the confinention of church property, which Rome requires.

The Chamber of Commerce recommends to Congress the passage of an act to relieve the stemm that to China and Japan from stopping at Honorinity, as five days would be lost in each passage and ten days in a round voyage. It also suggests the passage of a bill to embridise a line of suggests the passage of a bill to embridise a line of suggests the passage of a bill to embridise a line of suggests the passage of a bill to embridise a line of suggests the passage of a bill to embridise a line of suggests the passage of a bill to embridise a line of suggests the passage of a bill to embridise a line of suggests the passage of a bill to embridise a line of suggests the passage of a bill to embridise and the s

The Richmond Dispatch says: "The world, which is by no means infallible either in whole or in bart, has, in the present day, made one of the greatest minetakes it ever bindered into. This the egregious error of supposing that the recent civil war in this country liberated the negro; whereas it really liberated the white man."

GOOD BOARDING AND ROOMS, AT

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

em 16, 1866 Ton Senary was get in session to day.

HOUSE OF RECERDANTATIVES.

The Spinisher immenied that, by drafter of the House, the session of to-day would be districted by general debate only, as when the House is in Committee of the Whise.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, desired to say that tenday would probably he the last fasterday of the present session that the House could efford by draft to the tender of the Whise and the Whise and the Whise and the Whise and the House could efford by draft to the last the session of the present desired to deliver. Sakurday speeches would make the most of the session of the system of the session of the session of the system of the session of the session of the system of the session of the system of the system of the system of the session of the system of the syst

thought, aught to be looked after; and therefore, on Monday, more the adopt lution providing that, in no case, is not be allowed to any number than bloomed or the case.

making ast, which he claimed Congress had inpower to pass.

Mr. Miback, of Indiana, addressed the House in,
a written speech in support of the Freddent's policy.

Mr. Miback, of Indiana, addressed the House in,
a written speech in support of the Preddent's policy.

Mr. Sitercas, of Pannyivania, gars wickes of his
intantion to effer, on Monday next, a resolution
directing the Committee on Foreign Afair to inquire into the propriety of founing the Marican Republic twenty millions of sollars, to prevent the
worethrow of the government of that Republis, and
the admitshment of a monarchial government or
the American wontrespit. He supported the viewambodied in the resolution in a few remarks, insisting upon the suforcement of the Monroe dectrine.

Messrs. Davis, of Mew York, and Kerr, of Indiana, delivered written speeches.

measer. Davis, of New York, and Kerr, of Indi-ans, delivered written speeches.

Mr. Davis, of New York, then accounteed the death of his colleague, Hum. James. Humphrey, of the Brooklyn District, New York, and moved that, out of respect to his memory, the House do now adjourn. At at 4 p. m. the House accordingly adjourned

BRATON.—In this city, as 10 o clock in the morning of June 18th, after a long and painted literes, WILLIAM WESTON SELATON, aged at years and 5 more bit.

The Funeral will take place from this late presidence at second, was feweralt, no Monday, the 11th United at 41 o closes, when the friends of the funity are respectfully extract to take the second s

47 The Julyment Departmental Club will meet on YURSDAY EVERING, at Jig o'clop, p. m. Jane D. 1866, at Kalinan Johnson Club Rooms, No. 5 Louisians Ayane, sext to Seaton Horis. 49-Punctual attendants is requested. join 20

42 Pensions...Copies of the Republicas containing the "act supplementary to the several ac-riating to pensions." Supported June 5, can be obtaine at this office. Price, 5 senis per copy.

at this offee. Price, 5 canto per copy.

AF Mexico.-Ringineer's Office, Washingrow Citt Chrast. Boand, June 18, 1866.—Messre. J.

Realing & Or., 8, Malone & Co., James Finnegan &
Co., John Murphy, James Shea, and P. Oleanou &
Co., are heavily notified in appear at the office of the
Angliser. City Hall, on or before 10 c clock a. m.

Meaday, the fills injusting the nature to their proposal
cubmitted on the 12th instant for work on the City
Canal Falling to appear, their proposals and all future
hids officed by these parties will not be considered.

B. BEVERSON,
Engineer in Charge.

As Anticount Military Asylum. The Managers of the Mattern farylum for discharged sulmanagers of the Mattern farylum for discharged sulmanagers authorized by act of Congress, approved March 1, 1800, and proposals for sides for algina by denating or side. The presulter must be simulate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 300 acres of land, and be loyal States, contain at least 300 acres of land, and be loyal States, contain at least 300 acres of land, and be contained as a faithly incention and easy of acres by raifraid with the states. It is the purpose of the managers to creek without delay, extensive and permunent buildings for said Asyluma, and its establishment will be largely as taningcount to any settlets or railroad in the vicinity of the location.

and Asyluma, and his establishment will be largely ast undergone to any section or radicoust in the vicinity of the location.

Plans, apostications, and selimates for Asylum buildines, installing detached cottagen, are also asked for the appropriate of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transecription of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major General B. F BUTLER, Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1808.

President Board of Managers.

Lawre B. General, Recentury.

App Pablishers of papers antiborteed to publish the laws of the United States will insert for three weeks and each built, with copyof publication, prior to June 20.

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Say Mayrings and Celiforey; am Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Man. Also, Discussed Administration for Young Control of the Manufacture of Procedure. Philadelphia. Da. apply-time discussed in president, in any in session at No. 3) Wieder's Helding.

Area Streech.—Leading Area.—The Henred South Street Control of President, in any in session at No. 3) Wieder's Helding.

Area will be resolved fully, between the hours of 13 a. m. and 2 p. m., until further notice.

Inventors are requested to submit their arms in preson of by Agent to the recorder of the blard.

Cont. 5th D. S. Cay, Brev. Lieux Col. II a. a.

Capt. 5th E. S. Cav., Serv. Lifett. Col. U. S. A. mh/2-4f Record

Capf. 5th E. S. Cav., Hevr. Ident. Col. U. S. A., wh'12-M.
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THE NATIONAL UNION CLU The following is the list of officers platform of principles of the Union Natio Caus of Washington, D. Ct

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ABRAR WARMAN, of New York.
Hos. CHAS. E. PHEIPS, of Meryland.
Hos. THADDRUS WELLER, of Connec

Hos. THADDRUS WELLES, of Connection.

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Hos. O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois.

Hos. O. A. BROWNING, of Illinois.

Mr. OHARLES KNAPP, of District of Column Mr. SAMUEL FOWLES, of Dutries of Columns.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CL. 1. Headons, That we are now, as herets accountly attached to the Union of the States; the Constitution of the United States; that we the right of any State to seconds, and hold the steering at any distant is seeded, and hold it statempts at secession are will said void; that States are now States of this Union, as before the statement of the Government, under the Constitution, to any State from the Union or to govern it as a Ter 2. Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity, particulam, and statementship of tent Journou is undefinished, and we go dent Journou is undefinished, and we go

dent Jourson is undiminished, and we gord approve the general policy of his administration. Resolved, That we undorse the resolution congress of July, 1861, designing the object of war on our part to be the defence and mainten of the supremery of the Constitution and the cervation of the Union, with the dignity, equated rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. Resolved, That, in the language of the cago platform of 1880, and as quoted by the President Luncoux in his first transparal add "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of St.

President Lincoln in his first inaugural ad The malutenance inviolate of the rights of S and especially of the rights of each State to and control its own domestic institutions accor-te its own judgment exclusively, subject only to Constitution of the United States, is executi-

Constitution of the United States. Is executed that balance of power on which the perfectis andurance of our political fabric depends."

5. Resolved, That under the Constitution. United States is reserved to the several States (equal features) and that it would be subversive principles of our Government for Congress to internal suffrage upon any portion of the cincipantion to the known wishes of the oil thereof.

A. Resolved, "That this Unice must be a subversive principal suffrage upon the constitution to the known wishes of the oil thereof. hereof.

6. Resolved, "That this Union must be

6. Resolved, "That this Union must be an unin one and indivisible, forever," that the or its preservation having been brought to a unphant close, and the supremary of the Outton vindicated, the rights of the States us be Constitution are to be maintained invious distance of the Constitution are to be maintained invious distance and that loyal citizens within the States and ricts lately overrun by rebellion see entitled he rights guaranteed to them by the Coustit T. Resolved, That all the States of the Uni-

T. Resolved, That all the States of the Union satisfied by the Constitution of the United Storepresentation in the councils of the nation, that all loyal members duly elected and retunaring the requisite qualifications as prescribe taw, should be admitted to their seats in Constitute, should be admitted to their seats in Constitute unnecessary delay by their respictors, and qualifications of its own missibers St. Resolved, That treason is a srime which a consistent, and that we are opposed to on

 Resolved, That is sayon is a crime which be punished, and that we are opposed to or mising with traitors by bartering "universal costy" for "universal suffrage."
 Resolved, That the payment of the p teht is a secred obligation, never to be repudi-and that no debt or obligation incorred in any

and that no debt or chligation incorred in any over the assumed or paid.

10. Received, That we cordially endorse the toration policy of President Jourson as wise, riotic, constitutional, and in Harmony with toyal continuational, and for Harmony with toyal continuation of the rebellion; with the phatespon which haves elected, with the declared policy which haves elected; with the declared policy in the lecture of the results.

spon which he was elected; with the declared p
of the late President Lirectur, the action of
grees, and the pledges given during the war.

11. Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting
of gratitude to the soldiers and salfors of the
war for the suppression of the rehelilion, and
the families of the fallan heroes who died that
country might live, are the wards of the peound should be eared for by the Government. INSURANCE COMPANIE

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